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NEW COMBINATIONS IN GRASSES[1]

JULIAN A. STEYERMARK AND C. L. KUCERA

During the course of study of the grass flora of Missouri, the authors have found it necessary to change the categories of several taxa, resulting in the following new combinations:

Glyceria septentrionalis Hitchc. var. **arkansana** (Fern.) Steyerm. & Kucera, comb. nov., based on *Glyceria arkansana* Fern., Rhodora **31**: 49. 1929.

[1]Work on this paper was completed during the period when the senior author received grants-in-aid (G 5623, 7117) from the National Science Foundation.

Muhlenbergia Schreberi Gmel. var. **curtisetosa** (Scribn.) Steyerm. & Kucera, comb. nov., based on *M. Schreberi curtisetosa* Scribn., Rhodora **9**: 17. 1907 (as subspecies); *M. curtisetosa* (Scribn.) Bush, Am. Midl. Nat. **6**:35. 1919.

As suggested by Gleason (New Ill. Fl. **1**: 174. 1952), *M. curtisetosa* appears to be of doubtful taxonomic status as a species, and seems better regarded as a variety of *M. Schreberi*, which it closely resembles in general appearance.

Sporobolus clandestinus (Bieler) Hitchc. var. **canovirens** (Nash) Steyerm. & Kucera, comb. nov., based on *Sporobolus canovirens* Nash, in Britton, Man. 1042. 1901; *S. asper* var. *canovirens* (Nash) Shinners, Rhodora **56**: 30. 1954.

There is intergradation in spikelet length, relative length of palea and lemma, and degree of prolongation of the palea between *S. clandestinus* and *S. canovirens*. In the extremes of their variation, the two taxa appear quite distinct, but the frequent occurrence of transitional specimens which are difficult to place would indicate the reduction to varietal rank. Since both *S. clandestinus* var. *clandestinus* and var. *canovirens* possess pubescent lemmas, it is believed that this character warrants their being treated as varieties of *S. clandestinus*, rather than merged, as Shinners has done, as varieties of *S. asper*, which possesses glabrous lemmas.

Sporobolus neglectus Nash var. **ozarkanus** (Fern.) Steyerm. & Kucera, comb. nov., based on *Sporobolus ozarkanus* Fern., Rhodora **35**: 109. 1933; *S. vaginiflorus* var. *ozarkanus* (Fern.) Shinners, Rhodora **56**: 29. 1954.

The glabrous and short, pointed lemmas, together with the relatively less elongated apex of the palea apparently relate *S. ozarkanus* more closely to *S. neglectus* than to *S. vaginiflorus*. The relatively longer spikelets of *S. ozarkanus*, together with the strongly ciliate orifices of the leaf-sheaths, are points of resemblance between *S. ozarkanus* and *S. vaginiflorus*, but occasional specimens of *S. neglectus* var. *neglectus* also exhibit ciliate orifices. The strongly ciliate orifices of the leaf-sheaths, believed by Fernald to be characteristic of *S. ozarkanus*, cannot be considered a distinguishing feature of that taxon.

Leptochloa filiformis (Lam.) Beauv. var. **attenuata** (Nutt.) Steyerm. & Kucera, comb. nov. based on *Oxydenia attenuata* Nutt. Gen. Pl. 1: 76. 1818; *Leptochloa attenuata* (Nutt.) Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 1: 209. 1854.

In their extremes, *Leptochloa filiformis* and *L. attenuata* appear to be distinct. However, many intergradations are found among specimens in Missouri with both types sometimes appearing together. In general, *L. filiformis* var. *filiformis* is taller, attaining 1.2 m. in height, and the inflorescence is often larger with 20-100 stiff spikes, while *L. filiformis* var. *attenuata* is usually of shorter stature, and the inflorescence is usually smaller with only 10-30 flexuous spikes. Unfortunately, tall-growing plants, characteristic of *L. filiformis* var. *filiformis*, are found with the aristate glumes and smaller lemmas characteristic of *L. filiformis* var. *attenuata*, while low-growing plants, characteristic of *L. filiformis* var. *attenuata*, occur with the acute glumes and larger lemmas characteristic of *L. filiformis* var. *filiformis*. The same lack of correlation is noted occasionally between the greater or lesser length of the glumes with respect to the upper floret and the height of the plant. Deam (Grasses of Indiana, p. 198. 1929) also had difficulty in determining whether a specimen placed by him in *Leptochloa attenuata* should warrant specific or varietal status. — INSTITUTO BOTANICO DEL MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y CRIA, CARACAS, VENEZUELA, AND UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM IN HOPKINTON AND HARRISVILLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

A. R. Hodgdon and Radcliffe Pike[1]

It becomes apparent that some of the many early reports by non-botanists of Rhododendron colonies in New Hampshire may be accurate, the occurrence in Hopkinton being a case in point. In 1874, C. S. Hitchcock stated that *Rhododendron maximum* grew in that township. On page 543 of volume I of his "Geology of New Hampshire" he made

[1]Published with the approval of the Director of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station as Scientific Contribution No. 249.